United Nations S/2015/345

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 May 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 15 May 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Please find attached herewith a note verbale addressed to all members of the Security Council, concerning the violations, by the Houthi militias and forces loyal to former President Saleh, of the ceasefire in Yemen (see annex).

I should be grateful for your cooperation in circulating the present letter and its annex to all the distinguished members of the Security Council and as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Khaled H. **Alyemany**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-07927 (E) 210515

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Annex to the letter dated 15 May 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Yemen to the United Nations presents its compliments to the members of the Security Council and has the honour to refer to the humanitarian pauses effective in Yemen from 12 May 2015 at 11 p.m., for five days, the violations, by the Houthi militias and forces loyal to former President Saleh, of the ceasefire and obstacles to the delivery of humanitarian relief. Some of the violations are set out below, for the record:

- In the Governorate of Aden, they continue to prevent medical supplies from reaching people in the neighbourhood of Crater and have been searching and looting residential areas in Almuallah.
- In Salahaldeen/Bouraqa neighbourhood, they continue their indiscriminate shelling of residential areas.
- In the Dar Saad and Almemdarah neighbourhood, residents are displaying resilience, despite heavy shelling from the vicinity of Aden airport leading to several civilian deaths (women and children) and the destruction of 12 houses.
- Shelling the neighbourhoods of Alboraikah and Almansourah using heavy artillery from their positions in Altawahi district.
- In the Governorate of Abyan, city of Lawder, they are advancing towards the city with 12 tanks and armoured personnel carriers to complete their control of the city. They destroyed three houses of leaders of the resistance movement. After they complete their control of the city, these forces intend to reach President Hadi's house, to control it or destroy it, based on information we have received.
- In the Governorate of Aldalea, these forces are still sending reinforcements to the city of Aldalea and indiscriminately shelling the city. Resistance forces are responding within their limited resources.
- In the Governorate of Shabwah, they are continuing their shelling of areas close to the city of Ataq.
- In the city of Baihan, they are still positioned in the Alsaleem and Alaqeel neighbourhoods and are engaged in periodic shelling of civilian areas.
- In the Governorate of Marib, resistance forces are holding their positions, despite attacks by Houthi militias and their allies.
- In the Governorate of Taiz, they are still shelling different parts of the city using different weapons. They are also preventing medical supplies from reaching those in need and access to medical facilities.

The barbaric war of the Houthi militias and forces loyal to former President Saleh waged against the people of Yemen, their non-adherence to the humanitarian pauses and insensitivity to the suffering of our people were denounced by international humanitarian relief representatives in Yemen and contradict the call by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for all parties to cease hostilities and facilitate humanitarian relief access.

United Nations A/69/905–S/2015/346

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
18 May 2015
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda items 68 (c) and 107

Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 18 May 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government and in response to the claims made in the letters from the representative of the Jordanian regime addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (A/69/873-S/2015/254 and A/69/887-S/2015/281), I should like to convey to you the following information:

The cause of the Syrian crisis is the acts of terrorism and crimes that are being committed against the Syrian people, in all its components, by armed terrorist groups that receive support from abroad. Those acts of terrorism and crimes, and their ever-worsening repercussions, would not continue to occur were it not for the support that some parties, including the Jordanian regime, give the terrorists, in stark violation of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Security Council resolutions concerning counter-terrorism.

The Jordanian regime's open and systematic support for terrorist groups, at the forefront of which is the Nusrah Front and groups associated with it, through the provision of arms and personnel has exacerbated the suffering of Syrian civilians. Among the crimes those terrorists groups have committed is the killing of civilians, including children and women. The terrorists have also destroyed infrastructure and service facilities, plundered and looted cultural sites and public and private property, and terrorized and oppressed the inhabitants of the areas they have captured. The blatant support provided by the Jordanian regime is evidenced by the fact that it has allowed terrorist groups to take control of border crossings. That support was most recently demonstrated when it enabled thousands of members of the Nusrah Front, which is included in lists of terrorist organizations maintained by the Security

Council, to enter Syria from Jordan and move on Busra al-Sham, Dar'a governorate. Those groups and the Jordanian regime have not only colluded against the Syrian people, but also United Nations officials. One year ago, members of the Nusrah Front terrorist group, with the protection of the Jordanian regime, abducted United Nations Disengagement Observer Force peacekeepers. Those peacekeepers were not released until the Qatari regime paid an astronomical sum to the terrorist gangs.

The Jordanian regime's claims that it supports a political solution to the Syrian crisis and strives to alleviate the humanitarian suffering of Syrian civilians do not square with its actions, such as the logistical support it provides to armed terrorist groups, including the Nusrah Front, that are included in the list of terrorist entities. It is also does not accord with the announcement by Jordanian officials that their country had begun to train what they are calling Syrian tribesmen. If the Jordanian regime truly wished to maintain Syria's stability, safeguard the lives of Syrian civilians and eradicate the blight of terrorism, it would not have established training camps for terrorists in its territory, set up logistical operations centres to support and guide terrorist groups, or helped thousands of terrorists cross its borders on a daily basis to infiltrate Syria. The Jordanian regime should take heed of past events and experiences, and understand that threat posed by the escalation of terrorism will transcend the borders of Syria and spread to the States of region and, indeed, the entire world, starting with Jordan, which sponsors and supports terrorism and trains terrorists.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic calls on the Security Council to act with determination in order to halt the practices of the Jordanian regime, a non-permanent member of the Security Council. Those practices are contrary to its obligations as a member of the Council and threaten the security and stability of the region and the entire world. It also calls on the Security Council to compel the Jordanian regime to respect the Council's resolutions, in particular resolutions 2170 (2014), 2178 (2014) and 2199 (2015), as well as international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 68 (c) and 107, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2015/347

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 May 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 18 May 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the ongoing repression and violations of human rights of the Crimean Tatar population in Crimea being deliberately conducted by the Russian Federation's occupational authorities therein, and, in commemoration of the seventy-first anniversary of the deportation of Crimean Tatars, to bring to your kind attention the attached information on the deportation of Crimean Tatars in 1944 and current measures being undertaken by the Government of Ukraine aimed at protecting the rights of the deported nations (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yuriy **Sergeyev**

15-07819 (E) 210515

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Annex to the letter dated 18 May 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Deportation of Crimean Tatars in 1944 and current measures being undertaken by the Government of Ukraine aimed at protecting rights of the deported nations

In 1944, Crimean Tatars were deported from the Crimean peninsula as a result of a State-organized and forcible action ordered by the then Soviet leader J. Stalin. The deportation, a form of collective punishment for the alleged collaboration by Crimean Tatars with the Nazis during 1942-1943, is known as *Sürgünlik* in Crimean Tatar (meaning "exile"). A total of 238,500 Crimean Tatars were deported.

In 1967, a Soviet decree withdrew the charges against Crimean Tatars, but the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics did nothing to facilitate their resettlement in their native lands in Crimea. There were no reparations either for lost lives or for confiscated property.

In January 1974, bans on the return to places of former Greek, Armenian, Bulgarian and Crimean Tatar residence in Crimea were lifted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Since the proclamation of Ukraine's independence in 1991, the Government of Ukraine has made efforts to provide Crimean Tatars with the necessary resources for their resettlement and integration into the Ukrainian society. Almost 270,000 Crimean Tatars (up to 13 per cent of the population) settled in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

In February and March 2014, Russia's attempted annexation of Crimea led to a significant deterioration in the sphere of human rights and freedoms. Crimean Tatars now are facing similar repressions and political prosecutions as they did at the time of the 1944 deportation. Mr. M. Jemilev and Mr. R. Chubarov, leaders of Crimean Tatars, have been banned entry to Crimea until 19 April 2019 and July 2019, respectively.

Irrespective of Russia's actions "on the ground" in Crimea, Ukraine remains committed to protecting rights of Crimean Tatars and establishing the necessary and secure environment for their free development.

The Russian occupation authorities in Crimea are determined to continue their discriminatory policies, including the enforced application of Russian laws and regulations, along with suppressive measures, the imposition of power and physical force abuses.

Ukraine calls on the international community to condemn Russia's illegal actions towards Crimean Tatars, Ukrainians and human rights defenders. We call on world democracies to urge the Russian Federation to let international organizations and human rights missions in Crimea do their job.

Deportation of Crimean Tatars in 1944

Deportation began on 18 May 1944 in all Crimean inhabited localities. More than 230,000 people were deported, mostly to Uzbekistan. This includes the entire ethnic Crimean Tatar population, at that time about a fifth of the total population of

the Crimean peninsula, as well as a smaller number of ethnic Greeks and Bulgarians. The lack of accommodation and food, failure to adapt to new climatic conditions and the rapid spread of diseases had a heavy demographic impact during the first years of exile. According to surveys conducted by Crimean Tatar activists in the 1960s, more than 109,956 (46.2 per cent) of the 238,500 Crimean Tatar deportees died between 1 July 1944 and 1 January 1947 as a result of starvation and disease. From May to November 1947, another 10,105 Crimean Tatars died of starvation in Uzbekistan (9 per cent of those deported to the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic). Nearly 30,000 (20 per cent) died in exile during a period of a year and a half according to data collected by Soviet authorities (NKVD). As stated in Soviet dissident reports, many Crimean Tatars were forced to work in the large-scale projects implemented by the Soviet GULAG system.

Resettlement of Crimean Tatars in the 1960s

Although a Soviet decree withdrew the charges against Crimean Tatars in 1967, the Soviet Government did nothing to facilitate their resettlement in Crimea or to make reparations for the lost lives and confiscated property. Crimean Tatars, led by the Crimean Tatar National Movement Organization, were not allowed to return to Crimea from exile until the beginning of the time of perestroika in the mid-1980s. The return of Crimean Tatars to the Crimea became widespread beginning in 1987. In the early 1990s, the Crimean Tatars were the third largest ethnic group in Crimea.

Ukraine's independence in 1991

Since Ukrainian independence in 1991, the Government of Ukraine has assumed full responsibility for the fate of all its citizens, including those returning to its territory after deportation. The Declaration of Rights of Nationalities of Ukraine, national laws on "Minorities in Ukraine" and the "Restoration of Rights of Persons Deported on Ethnic Grounds" are among the relevant legal foundations of Ukraine's State policy on protecting rights of formerly deported people. The following programmes on the social adaptation of Crimean Tatars were adopted by the Government of Ukraine: "Programme to promote social adaptation of Crimean Tatar youth in 2002-2005" (2002) and "Programme of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the resettlement of deported Crimean Tatars and other nationalities who returned to Ukraine for residence: their adaptation and integration into Ukrainian society for the period until 2010" (2006, extended lately until 2015).

Russia's attempted annexation of Crimea

In February and March 2014, Russia's attempted annexation of the Crimean peninsula led to significant violations of international law and human rights. Crimean Tatars became the targets of enforced disappearances and abductions by Russian occupation authorities and their illegal gangs. As of now, 21 representatives of the Crimean Tatar community have been kidnapped, 3 of whom were found dead, and more than 130 criminal cases against Crimean Tatars have been filed.

As a result of Russia's occupation policies, over 10,000 Crimean Tatars have had to leave Crimea, most of them settling in other parts of continental Ukraine. Many Crimean Tatar activists have been banned entry to Crimea, including: Mr. M. Jemilev and Mr. R. Chubarov (until 19 April 2019 and July 2019, respectively); Ismet Yuksel, chief coordinator of the information agency "Crimean

News", until August 2019; and Sinaver Kadyrov, dissident, founder of the "Azatlik" movement, and member of the Committee for the Protection of Crimean Tatars, until January 2020.

In view of the importance of protecting Crimean Tatars and other national minorities in Russia's occupied Crimea, Ukraine has undertaken a number of legislative actions to defend the rights of Crimean Tatars. Mr. Mustafa Jemilev, member of Parliament and former Head of the Mejilis of the Crimean Tatar nation, has been appointed as the representative of the President on Crimean Tatars. On 30 March 2014, the Parliament of Ukraine passed a decree on "Acknowledging Crimean Tatars as Indigenous People of Ukraine", a special department on the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol has been established within the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and an inter-party "Crimea" union has been established by Members of Parliament.

The United Nations, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Council of Europe and other international organizations draw attention to numerous cases when Ukrainian locals, especially Crimean Tatars and pro-Ukrainian activists, have been kidnapped, tortured or imprisoned by Russian occupation authorities.

The responsibility for all violations of human rights in Crimea rests with the Russian Federation as an occupying authority under international law.

United Nations S/2015/348

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 May 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 15 May 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instruction from my Government and with regard to note verbale dated 2 April 2015 from the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council and circulated as document S/2015/232, and the letter dated 23 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and circulated as document S/2014/759, I have the honour to state the following:

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates its full sovereignty over the Iranian islands of Abu Musa, the Greater Tunb and the Lesser Tunb in the Persian Gulf, and underlines that the decisions with regard to and measures undertaken in those islands by Iranian officials have always been taken on the basis of the principles of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Therefore, the content of the aforementioned letter is deemed as interference in Iran's domestic affairs and is categorically rejected.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has always pursued a policy of friendship and good neighbourliness towards all its neighbouring countries and, in this context, once again expresses its readiness to engage in bilateral talks with the United Arab Emirates with a view to continuing to strengthen bilateral relations and removing any misunderstanding that may exist between the two countries. Meanwhile, it is obvious that the territorial integrity as well as the sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran over the said islands are not negotiable.

I would also like to stress that "Persian Gulf" is the only true geographical designation for the body of water lying between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Arabian Peninsula, and has been in constant usage since the dawn of history. As all renowned ancient, middle and modern age geographers, historians and cartographers clearly testify, this sea area has always been identified as the Persian Gulf. It is also noteworthy that the United Nations and all of its agencies have always had the policy and practice of using the correct name, i.e., Persian Gulf, as the only geographical designation applicable to this body of water.

All of the above, as well as the imperative of standardization of geographical names, require that all parties respect the correct toponym for this sea area. Accordingly, the use of any other fabricated names for this body of water, including

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the one used in the above-mentioned letter, is not acceptable and must be discontinued.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Gholamali **Khoshroo**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2015/349

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 May 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 18 May 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to submit to you a press release by the Government of the Republic of Burundi on threats to peace in Burundi (see annex).

I kindly request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Anésie **Ndayishimiye**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

15-07901 (E) 200515 200515

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Annex to the letter dated 18 May 2015 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]

Press release from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Burundi on threats to peace in Burundi

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation wishes to inform the nation and the international community that the Government of Burundi congratulates the defence and security forces for thwarting the attempted coup d'état that took place on 13 and 14 May 2015. The rebels who had proclaimed the overthrow of the President of the Republic and the Government have been defeated and most of them have been arrested. The defence and security forces are still tracking some of the fugitives while those who have been arrested have been brought before the competent courts.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation recalls that the attempted coup d'état was the culmination of the illegal and violent demonstrations that began in Bujumbura on 26 April 2015 at the behest of certain civil society officials and some opposition leaders. It should be noted that those responsible for the demonstrations had applauded the attempted coup d'état, and that faced with failure, they are threatening to rekindle those demonstrations. In that context, the demonstrators will be treated as associates of the putschists, because they will be obstructing the investigations into the attempted putsch and deliberately disrupting public order.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation condemns in the strongest possible terms all persons and organizations, whether Burundian or foreign, that supported the attempted coup d'état and that refuse to condemn the illegal and violent demonstrations. Since the pretext of the allegedly anti-constitutional candidature of President Pierre Nkurunziza is no longer an issue, all the key Burundian players and all partners of Burundi are called upon to respect the decision of the Constitutional Court, as had been recommended by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation points out that the campaigns for the election of municipal councillors and members of the National Assembly are unfolding according to the timetable established by the Independent National Electoral Commission. During this period, any other form of demonstration is banned under Burundian law, and those who violate the law must be brought before the competent authorities, something which the security forces enforce scrupulously.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation notes that, as at 15 May 2015, terrorists from the Somalia-based Al-Shabaab movement had broadcast a message warning countries contributing troops to the African Union Mission in Somalia of imminent attacks on their territories, including that of Burundi. The Government of Burundi takes these threats seriously and has raised its alert and prevention level. Special measures have been announced to prevent and foil the sinister plans of the terrorists. The Government of Burundi is seeking the

support of friendly countries and partners for the sharing of information and strategies with a view to combating terrorism effectively.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation reiterates the gratitude of the Government of Burundi towards the friendly countries and partners that support respect for the laws and institutions of Burundi. It reaffirms the determination of the Government of Burundi to complete the electoral process successfully in order to avoid an institutional vacuum.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation reiterates that the Government of Burundi supports any proposal by the Independent National Electoral Commission that dovetails with the recommendations of the African Union, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the Heads of State of the East African Community in support of adjusting the timetable for the municipal and legislative elections within the time frames set forth in the Constitution.

Done at Bujumbura, 18 May 2015

United Nations S/2015/350

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 May 2015

Original: English

Letter dated 18 May 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 14 May 2015 from the representative of the National Coalition of Syrian Revolution and Opposition Forces (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alya Ahmed S. **Al-Thani**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

15-07848 (E) 190515

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Annex to the letter dated 18 May 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the people of Syria and the National Coalition of Syrian Revolution and Opposition Forces, it is with great alarm that I draw your attention to a dangerous development on the chemical weapons track.

Contrary to the Syrian regime's repeated claims of compliance, it has now become apparent that the Syrian regime has repeatedly and systematically lied about the full extent of its chemical weapons stockpiles and has wilfully misled the Security Council with respect to its initial declaration to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).

As was confirmed in the nineteenth monthly report of the Director-General of OPCW, distributed on 28 April 2015, the Declaration Assessment Team of OPCW continues to be deeply concerned regarding the analytical results of samples taken during three site visits to Syria in December 2014 and January 2015 (S/2015/295). Public reports indicate that subsequent OPCW laboratory analysis has revealed traces of banned toxic chemicals in at least three regime-held military locations inside Syria. OPCW investigators have identified sarin, a nerve agent, in drainage pipes and artillery shells and ricin, a banned toxin, in a scientific research centre.

The continued existence of sarin and ricin in Syrian regime military facilities is a clear violation of Security Council resolution 2118 (2013), in which the Security Council unanimously decided "that the Syrian Arab Republic shall not use, develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain chemical weapons" and, in which the Syrian regime agreed to declare, within seven days of the adoption of the OPCW Executive Council Decision on the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons, the location of "all of its chemical weapons".

There can no longer be any doubt: the Syrian regime has consistently violated Security Council resolution 2118 (2013) and defied the will of the Security Council. It has done so in four key ways: (a) it continues to retain chemical weapons; (b) it has failed to declare those chemical weapons; (c) it continues to use those chemical weapons against its own people; and (d) it continues to deny OPCW investigators access to Syrian territories where illegal chemical weapons attacks are being perpetrated with impunity.

It is high time that the will of the Security Council was enforced. We now know incontrovertibly that Security Council resolution 2118 (2013) has been violated and we know which party is to blame: the Syrian regime. Rather than waste precious time and resources deliberating over the adoption of a new fact-finding mission on chemical weapons, the facts of which are already clear to all, the Security Council must move with urgency to save lives and prevent the further use of chemical weapons in Syria. After close to two years of systematic use of chemical weapons, it is incumbent upon members of the Council to enforce Security Council resolutions 2118 (2013) and 2209 (2015) and impose measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, as both of these resolutions require.

On behalf of the Syrian people, I therefore ask that Member States work without delay to:

- Stop ongoing chemical weapons attacks by authorizing a no-fly zone capable of effectively stopping the principal vehicle for the delivery of chemical weapons in Syria: barrel bombs dropped from Syrian regime helicopters;
- Sanction Syrian regime officials for their repeated use of chemical weapons, including through the application of Chapter VII measures of the Charter;
- Demand that the Fact-Finding Mission of OPCW visit locations of suspected chlorine gas attacks in Idlib and Hama, with or without regime consent. OPCW investigators must move with urgency to collect samples inside Syria. The refusal of the Syrian regime to allow OPCW investigators direct access to the site of chemical weapons attacks must not be allowed to impede the collection of vital evidence. For that reason, the Syrian Coalition and its partner on the ground, the Free Syrian Army, offer our full assistance to facilitate OPCW access to the areas in question;
- Refer the situation in Syria to the International Criminal Court so as to lay the path towards accountability and ensure that all those guilty of war crimes are held responsible in a court of law.

The evidence of the continued existence of sarin in Syria is just the latest example of the Syrian regime's wilful manipulation of the Security Council. Since the Council adopted resolution 2209 (2015) prohibiting the use of chlorine gas, Syrian regime forces have used chlorine gas more than a dozen times to terrorize and kill innocent civilians in opposition-held areas. The Syrian regime's deliberate deceit and its ongoing perpetration of chemical weapons attacks can be stopped through Security Council action, including through the authorization of a no-fly zone. Should the Security Council fail to find the will and consensus needed to authorize a no-fly zone, then I implore Member States to act on their own authority to end impunity and provide the protection my people need.

(*Signed*) Najib **Ghadbian**
Special Representative to the United Nations